

WEEK IN WASHINGTON

SUNDAY, Nov. 1 .- The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows the total receipts 282,829, as compared with \$27,901,748 for October, 1895. The disbursements during the month aggregate \$33,978,277, showing a deficit for October of \$7,655,458, as compared with the deficit of \$6,601,687 for October last yesr. The receipts for the month are classi- is hoped that the league will accomplish some fied as follows: Customs, \$11,105,493; inter- good. nal revenue, \$13,363,156; miscellaneous, \$1,-814,180. As compared with October, 1895, the customs decreased about \$2,688,000, and

MONDAY, OCT. 26.-The President appointed James Howard Gore and Thomas Wilson Commissioners to represent the United States at the approaching International Exposition the Chicago World's Fair, Commissioner-General of both the Antwerp and Amsterhas represented the United States in various Consular places abroad.

TUESDAY, Oct. 27.-Under the head of Fortijects have been approved for the artillery | was busy explaining up to election day. defense of Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N H .: Boston; Narragansett Bay; eastern entrance to Long Island Sound (partial); New York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Washington; Hampton Roads; Wilmington, N. C.; la; Mobile; New Orleans; Galveston; San Diego; San Francisco; the mouth of Columbin River; and Puget Sound. He says that money was available, particularly at New

York, Delaware River, and Charleston. contest of George W. Murray, colored, against W. C. Cohen, white, in the First South Carolina District, was settled by the Republican The finding is that Murray was nominated in April by a convention, which the only Republican authority in the District called. an imposition on the Republicans of the First | the big storm here." District. The Congressional Committee was called upon to settle another contest in the Second Virginia District, but before it beparty, leaving R. A. Wise in the field as the regular Republican nominee for Congress. The committee has also recognized Hicks as the regular nominee in the Twentieth Penn-

pert sent abroad by the Venezuelan Commishours. He presented a number of maps and documents, secured from the archives of Holland, bearing directly on the pending issue, and not hitherto presented by either Great | casual run of visitors see little of him. Britain or Venezuela. The British claim is based on their succession to the rights of the Dutch, so that these maps and documents are regarded as an important branch of the case. Prof. Burr's mission was to conduct an indedocuments presented by the two countries. but giving the Commission the advantage of a complete knowledge of the Dutch archives. Prof. Burr did not characterize his findings as favorable to one side or the other, as that is the province of the Commission, and it will take some time to determine the bearing of the new documents on the issue.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30 .- An announcement was made that a treaty is about to be negotiated with tion of the flag when they return temporarily to the land of their pativity. This is generally regarded as an important international event and an advance toward civilized practices, which doubtless had its origin in motives not appearing on the surface. The new Minister who succeeds Mayroveni Bey has come with instructions to enter upon the negotiation of the proposed treaty, and to make all reasonmand. Either the Sultan is afraid of the consequences if he persists in his refusal to recognize the right of his subjects to renounce Turkish allegiance, or he hopes by granting the concession to avoid compliance with other demands which he foresees will be forthcoming from this Government. The effect of such a treaty will be to permit Americans who were formerly Turkish subjects to enter Turkish dominions and freely pass from point to point, if they hold American passports, and they will receive the same treatment as if they were native Americans, provided that they left no obligation to the Turkish Goverument unfulfilled at the time of their

SATURDAY, OCT. 31 .- Twenty-five hundred The exercises took place on the main floor, in front of the south entrance to the building, and were of a very interesting charac-Office Chorus of 40 voices sang "America," while the men stood uncovered, and simultancous with the singing the beautiful American flag, 42 feet long, the largest ever displayed in this city, was unfurled across the when the song was finished was as hearty as a deprecating and placating smile. patriotism could desire. Commissioner Murply delivered an address reviewing in stirring words the history of the fiag, and there was also a patriotic recitation by Mr. Charles B. Hanford. At night, in several portions of the city, displays of red, white, and blue torches were made. Other than these exercises, the observance of Fiag Day was not general.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

There are a score or more of complaints of political assessments on employes in Federal offices now on file, awaiting the action of the Civil Service Commission. Most of the charges affect off cors in the West, though there is a relatively large number in the East. More recent charges have come from Worcester, Mass., and from Pittsburg, Pa. At the latter place. the complaint alleges, threatening circulars were forwarded to letter-carriers and other employes in Allegheny County, by Chairman Garman, of the Democratic State Committee, and County Chairman Howley, of Pittsburg. All these cases will be considered by the Commission together as soon as possible, and a test case for the vindication of the civil-service law selected and prosecuted.

The Public Art League has just effected a permanent organization. Among the officers and directors are very prominent public men. The object of the League is very worthy indeed. It is to promote the passage of a law or laws by Congress requiring that before the purchase or adoption by the Government of any work of art (sculpture, painting, architecture, landscape design, coin, seal, medal, note, stamp, or bond), the design or model for the same shall be submitted to a commission of experts for an expression of opinion as to its artistic werit, and that the approval of such committee

shall be a prerequisite to its adoption; and the means of accomplishing the object of the League will be a persistent agitation of the subject before Congress, and the promotion of agencies for the month of October to have been \$26,- for the education of the masses of the people. In view of the fact that Washington contains in conspicuous places some monstrosities of art that make the people blush for the ignorance

of the acceptors of them for the Government, it

the internal revenue increased about \$150,- Assistant Secretaries of State, and E. P. Bald-000. The total deficit since July 1, 1896, is | win, an Auditor for the Treasury Department, are both native Marylanders. They differ over the questions at issue in the present campaign, and Mr. Baldwin of the State Department has been annoyed to learn from hundreds at Brussels. Dr. Gore is Professor of Mathe- of friends in Maryland that he has been mismatics at the Columbian University here, taken for E. P. Baldwin, who has been deliverwas Chairman of the International Jury at | ing free-silver speeches since the canvass began. W. W. Baldwin has even been rebuked by dam Expositions and Secretary of the Jury of friends abroad who have read of E. P. Bald-Highest Awards at Atlanta. Dr. Wilson is | win's addresses, for not standing by the Admin-Curator of the Department of Prehistoric istration in power and for advocating the Anthropology in the National Museum, and "false heresies" Bryan advocates. The Assistant Secretary is one of the stanchest soundmoney Democrats in the Administration, and score of dead birds about the base of the shaft. fications, Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers | very naturally does not like to have his name in his annual report, says that detailed pro- associated with the free-silver movement. He

"I observed a very peculiar coincidence in connection with the St. Louis cyclone and the hurricane which Washington experienced," Charleston; Savannah; Key West; Pensaco- said a Western veteran. "I was stopping at a hotel here at the time of the St. Louis blow, and, getting up before breakfast time at the the work of preparing emplacements for guns | hotel, I went into a restaurant on Pennsylvania has been pushed with much vigor where the avenue. While there I bought a newspaper and read of the terrible disaster in St. Louis. and honored citizen. Upon the breaking out I left for St. Louis in the afternoon. One of of the Mexican war he enlisted in the Marythe first things I noticed when I arrived in | land and District of Columbia volunteers M Washington on this visit was a mass of ruins where once stood the restaurant in which I had Congressional Committee in favor of Murray. first read of the St. Louis cyclone, and which I learned was blown down by a hurricane. Ohio, where he was connected with newspaper Another singular thing is that I left St. Louis The claims of Cohen are pronounced by the on the Saturday preceding the cyclone, and I committee as unjust and unwarranted, and also left Washington on the Saturday before

Representative Babcock, the Chairman of the came necessary to take action Mr. Deyer | Republican Corgressional Committee, is an exwithdrew from the race in the interest of the perienced man of unusual penetration and shrewdness. Though of rather genial disposition, he has won the cognomen of the silent, He has a way of listening much and talking little. He is not given much to boasting about THURSDAY, Oct. 29 .- Prof. Burr, the map ex- what is going to be accomplished, but goes steadily ahead along the lines he has laid out sion, was before the Commission for three for himself, keeping the public largely in the dark as to what he is doing. He is quick to come to a decision and prompt to act. The

Representative Mercer, the Secretary of the Committee, is the one who has been closest in contact with the public. He possesses great tact, has a manner of the utmost cordiality and pendent inquiry, without questioning the an air of frankness which renders him exceedingly popular. On most any subject he is a balances, etc., \$17,639,361; total, \$836,676,221, fluent talker. He is the picture of amiability, brightness, good nature and self-confidence. The visitors have been received by him and the more important correspondence passed through

Washington boarding-houses are interesting the Sultan of Turkey which insures to Ameri- to the student of human nature. There is the rans of Armenian or Turkish birth the protectextremely exclusive and select establishment, where the prices are high and the "society" is ton, Vicksburg, and Wheeling. The vessels supposed to be of so lofty and aristocratic a which will bear the above names are now under kind as to look with scorn upon "hotel people," Department clerks, and local business magnates. It is always kept by a party whose great card is that she has "seen better days" and is "a lady" in reduced circumstances, who able concessions this Government may de- has kindly consented to receive for a consideration as inmates of her house a few friends | the Naval reserve list into effective auxiliary of the highest social position. The landlady cruisers. is sometimes a handsome, richly-dressed, mid dle-aged woman, with a meek little husband. who is completely overshadowed. The establishment makes up in faded fine furniture and poor aristocratic guests what it lacks in the report to the Secretary of the Navy, and in admatter of a well-kept and abundant table.

Lower down in the scale is the boardinghouse where the landlady is in a perpetual skirmish with the butcher, baker, landlords, 24 being in his present grade. In the face of water works, gas company, and impecunious boarders. She is elderly, thin, faded, and worneonle went to the Pension Building to join ried-looking, shabby-genteel as to dress and dis- overworked, doing more duty than is imposed the employes in the celebration of Flag Day. heveled as to hair. The social tone is on a level upon the private marines. In view of these with the house; the landlady's daughter, with spit curls, a bang, and a \$2 watch, when not ter. Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the Pension | giggling, is supposed to be keeping "steady company" with a "perfect gentleman," who drives an undertaker's hearse, and '3 a "hummer" on a plank shad excursion. The board- permitted women to plead and practice. ers are ravenous and silent feeders, conversa- That is to say, that Miss Cornelia Sorabji, great room and over the fountain. The sight tion is either in monosyllables or garnished who took a B.C.L. at Oxford some years was inspiring, and the cheers that were given | with guffaws, while the landlady presides with | ago, has just been permitted, for the first

> Separate and distinct from these houses are and, after a hard struggle, Miss Sorabji got here and there in the nicest quarters of the the prisoner acquitted. Hitherto she had city quiet, refined places, kept by sweet-faced, only been permitted to plead in the courts soft-voiced gentlewomen from Maryland and of the native States.

Virginia, cheerful, brisk New Englanders, who are brought here and are putting in practice their fine knowledge of household administration. They attract people from their sections and gather about their boards relatives and friends, who form a pleasant, kindly, and refined household.

There are lots of interesting things about the Washington Monument. The distance at which the Monumont is visible has always been a matter of debate with Washington people. Not a train approaches or leaves the city, nor a boat speeds up or down the Potomac but carries a group of people anxious to see at just what point they can first or last see the white marble against the sky. Prebably the greatest distance at which the monument can be seen is from the summit of the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, a distance of about 43 miles in an air line. The elevation there is about 2.000 feet above the Potomac. The mountaineers years ago, with their keen eyes trained to long and sharp sight, detected the white spot gleaming on the horizon, and they can always quickly determine its place on the horizon line.

There are hundreds of ladies in Washington who wear upon their hats the plumage or the entire skin of a bird which has lost its life flying against the Monument in the dimness of twilight or daybreak. Every morning one William Woodward Baldwin, one of the of the watchmen who spends the night in the Monument finds about its base quite a number of birds who have lost their lives in this way. This mortality is not limited to any one species, but includes nearly all the birds known in this region. Strange to say, few English sparrows lose their lives by flying against the Monument, but the beautiful golden finches, cedar birds, starlings, tanagers, grosbeaks and many others of bright plumage and great rarity have been found. The watchman takes these birds up town to a taxidermist, who stuffs and mounts the rarer specimens, which are sold for a good round price to collectors, and the skins of those less rare are prepared for the milliner. Hardly a morning comes that there are less than a Another queer thing to know about the Monument is that its hight and width vary. It is taller in Summer than in Winter, and in the latter season its width on the south side is about an inch greater than on the north, east, the heat of the sun's rays.

DEATH OF A VETERAN. John H. Thompson died Thursday last in this city. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 13, 1817, and here and at the Maine Weslevan Seminary received the education and early training that made him always a useful 21, 1847, and served in that organization in Mexico, as First Sergeant, until the close of the war. Soon afterward he moved to Illinois to engage in educational pursuits, and later to enterprises as editor. On Sept. 13, 1861, he enlisted at St. Clairsville, O., in Co. E, 15th Ohio, as First Sergeant, and was discharged on account of wounds received at the battle of Shilob. After recovery from his wounds he accepted a clerkship in the Second Anditor's Office, which he retained until his death. As one of the oldest citizens of this District, he was a prominent and honored member of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. The October statement of the public debt shows the debt, less cash in the Treasury, on Oct. 31, to have been \$987,498,956, an increase for the month of \$7,195,720, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash in hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$847,384,460; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,607,010; debt bearing no interest, \$372,100,-247; total, \$1,221,071,717. This, however, does not include \$564,310,923 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$155,323.823; silver, \$509.058,741; paper, \$154,654.286; bonds, disbursing officers' against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$603,103,460, which leaves a cash balance of \$233,572,761.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert has selected the names for the new battleships and gunboats now under construction. The three battleships will be known as the Alabama, Illinois. and Wisconsin. The gunboats will bear the names Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Prince-

In his annual report Chief of Construction Hichborn makes an estimate of \$100,000 to provide a place for laying up torpedo boats while they are not in active service, but no location is specifically suggested. It is said that the Bureau has been preparing plans for converting several classes of ships which are entered on

According to Col. Heywood, Commandant of Marines, the officers of his Corps are performing harder duty than officers of either the Army or Navy, and are honestly entitled to relief. This statement is made in his annual dition the Commandant has much to say about the stagnation in the Corps. He shows that the senior Captain has no hope of promotion to the grade of Major for four years, when he will be 58 years old, and will have served 38 years, these depressing conditions the Corps is so short of officers, owing to the demands of the new ships, that those in the service are much considerations, he asks the Secretary to recommend relief legislation to Congress.

India's Woman Lawyers.

India has marked a step forward on the woman question. The English courts have time, to plead for a prisoner before an English judge, on English territory in India.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is

wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and

attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be

so secure that no one can take them away

from him. But a little cough has taken many

a man away from his coffers. The "slight

cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that

lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly

insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts

the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets

an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal

diseases begin with a slight cough. But any

cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages.

Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



Nothwithstanding the fact that actresses have a reputation for being extravagant and thriftless, and without doubt are generous and easygoing about their money, yet almost all of the prominent actresses have put aside goodly sums for possible rainy days. Ada Rehan, Ellen Terry, Lillian Russell, Modjeska, Sara Bernhardt, and Calve all are property owners, and control good investments. Lotta, too, is well

In New Orleans is a sisterhood of negro nuns. About 50 years ago four colored women established "The Holy Family of Sisters," and now the Order numbers about 100, including novitiates and candidates.

* * *
New York's Horse Show is near at hand, and, as usual, it will be, most of all, a parade of maids and matrons in their prettiest frocks-the fine horses will be secondary.

The Parisians so often carry off all honors as far as matters of taste are concerned that it correct, which is sensible. gives an American great joy when they err, as they do occasionally. In their glee over the visit of Czar and Czarina, madrigals were written to the Empress wherein it was claimed that the blue of her eyes and the sunshine of her smile made Springtime wherever she went, even in Autumn. Accordingly, they decorated all of the trees with artificial flowers in order to make it seem just like Springtime, Little bunches of pink and white blossoms were tied to the branches. To make horse-chesnut blossoms grape stems were dipped in glue and then or west side. This is due to expansion under in boxes full of tiny bits of white paper. The papers stuck to the stems and made bunches of flowers very like the real ones-according to

Yellow pleases my lady this Winter-paleyellow, bright yellow, or deep orange, whichever best becomes her.

A green velvet belt and bows will freshen up last year's party frock prettily.

Fur beasties will be used again for tippets, and they will, as usual, be made with three or four extra tails, regardless of nature's stubbornness in adhering to her old pattern of making minks and sables with only one tail for every four legs. Spfaking of tails reminds me of a young woman who wore a handsome wool frock trimmed with lace, turquoise velvet, and sable tails. Three or four hung from tho yoke, beside one tail around each cuff. I asked her how she managed to get all tails in her fur, and she replied that she made them. She took narrow strips, rolled them and sewed them firmly, and made them, somehow, pointed at one end, and you "never would have thought

Swansdown is still the most suitable trimming for babies' cloaks and debutantes' opera

Folded belts of black satin are worn with every kind of a frock.

A wrapper or tea-gown of leaf-brown cassimere, with rose-pink silk for facing the ruffles over the shoulders and for the full front, with a lace jabot at the throat and a pink stock collar, is "not so much worse," as Chimmie

Velvet gowns are popular again, as they were in our grandmothers' day, when to have a velvet gown or coat was a good step towards being a "fine lady." With velvet gowns one associates brocades, laces, diamonds, stately women and fine ceremonies. A velvet gown never seems an informal frock, nor does it suit small women, nor stout women, nor does it seem consistent with modest means. However, there are women who do not stand in awe of velvet frocks, and who will wear them if they please, and whenever and however they please.

And as surely as velvet becomes very fashionable, in come velveteens and cordurays with their claims for notice.



An old coat that needs freshening can be "smartened up" more-easily this year than usual. The sleeves can be made a trifle smaller if they are worn along the seams, and narrow black braid can be put around the cuffs and up and down the fronts near the buttonholes, around the collar, across the pockets and down the curving seams of the back, as it is in many of the new coats. The braid should be sewed along one edge only.

Among the silk waists one of striped silk, made with slightly full surplice fronts, gathered to a snug point at the belt, would be becoming to a stout woman, but if she be very stout, let her beware of having much contrast between her skirt and waist.

Coats of black satin are dear to the hearts of French women.

combination, particularly becoming to brightfaced brunets who don russet skirts and coats with bright blouses or waistcoats, and are as pretty as oak leaves.

The Worth establishment, it seems, is sending out skirts made with full panniers over the hips-a style most becoming to Dresden-chins shepherdesses, it's true, but one that only slimhipped women with Parisian dressmakers had best essay. Few dressmakers can make graceful panniers, and but few women have grace enough to wear them.

Ecru laces seem as necessary to stylish frocks as ever they were last year,

Many women testify to the fact that the man who gets plenty of good food at home is rarely a drunkard, while the man whose wife "sets a poor table," nine chances out of 10, spends most of his spare time and money at the

Inasmuch as a good fig-cake is very good indeed, this recipe is inserted here, with the hope that it is reliable. It is not vouched for: One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup milk, whites of four eggs beaten stiff, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix in flour enough to make a medium batter. Bake in

Fig filling-One-half pound figs, one cup sugar, yolks four eggs, one-half cup water. Chop figs and boil until thick enough to spread between layers. . .

Skirts are diminishing to three and a half known to be wealthy, and Mrs. Langtry has | yards around the hem-the usual width three been frugal enough to amass a tidy bank ac- or four years ago, but seeming narrow to us who have been dealing with six and eight-yard

> White china with gold bands-beloved by our grandmothers-is equally dear to housekeepers of this generation, and in these days of yellow chrysanthemums, as well as in the daisy and buttercup days, a table set with it, and decorated with yellow flowers, is bewitching.

The most approved device for note-paperbesides a neat, legible script-is to have a tiny monogram or cipher inclosed in a circle at the top of the sheet. Big monograms are no longer



Home Journal makes delicate little cakes to His latest story is The Prize Cup. The title is serve with afternoon tea or with a light obtained from a silver trophy won in an ath-

Ginger wafers may be made by creaming a quarter of a pound of butter; add half a pound of brown sugar, one dessertspoonful of ground ginger, the grated peel and juice of one lemon. Beat thoroughly, then add half a pound of flour and a pint of golden sirup; beat thoroughly and vigorously. Butter your pan, and spread the mixture in each as thin as possible and yet perfectly even and smooth. Bake in a rather brisk oven. When they are partly done draw the pan to the oven door and roll each wafer into a tiny cylinder. This must be done very expeditiously. Then return them to the oven until they become crisp and brown.

A pretty little story of a whistling girl comes from the Detroit Free Press:

"Talking about whistling," said the young man who was spinning a yarn in the smoker, "reminds me of a curious incident that happened to me in a hotel once-not exactly a tragedy or a comedy, but involving features of both. It was a country-town hotel, and I went to my room early to escape the dullness of the office and write letters to the house. There was gas in the room, but after searching I could not discover any matches, and there was | cents. no bell to ring for them. I decided to waylay some attendant in the Jiall, and sat down to my writing. But no sooner was everything still than I heard some one whistling in the next room. First it was a snatch from an opera, then a tender and musical rendition of Annie Laurie.' I could not write a line for the witchery of the whistled numbers. Once I applanded, but there was a long silence, and I did not repeat the indiscretion. It was evidently some young fellow who whistled unconsciously, and when reminded of it censed to pipe his sweet music.

When he stopped whistling I resumed my pen and wrote my letters. Then I thought of the matches and rapped on my neighbor's door. "'I say, young fellow, oblige me with a "There was no response, but I could hear

a movement and a kind of chuckle. I became interested and rapped again. "'Say, there! don't be a dog in the manger. Anybody who can whistle as sweetly as you ought to be obliging. "With that the door opened, and there stood

before me a demure but very pretty young weman, who handed me a solitary match, and shut the door and locked it so quickly that I could not even say 'Thank you,' even if I had not been struck dumb with surprise." "She was the whistler?"

"She was." "And did you meet her again?" "Well, rather. I had a great big apology to

make the next day, and I made it; and-well, she is my wife now, and I owe my happiness to the fact that she whistled."

With people who are careful in their speech there is a preference in the use of the words "lunch" and "luncheon," for using "lunch' only as the verb and "luncheon" as the noun form. "I invited her to lunch with me" would be correct, but "I invited her to take lunch with me" would be wrong, the sentence this time requiring the noun-form "luncheon." "Will you come in time for lunch?" is as painfully wrong to these purists as it would be to say "Will you come in time for dine?" It is a preference, I must admit, that Webster does not support. He gives luncheon as verb and noun, and lunch, likewise, can be made to do double duty. However, despite Webster, whom we rarely deliberately neglect, it seems more correct to use lancheon for a noun and to use lunch for the verb as the purists command. ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY.

Government Bonds.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Did Government bonds fluctuate in price from 1861 to 1865? If so, please state the highest and lowest price during each year from 1861 to 1865 they sold at. -D. T. HOGUE, Mt. Avr.,

[The bonds were sold at par in greenbacks. Consequently their value, measured by gold. varied with the gold value of greenbacks. The value of the greenbacks went down from 97.6 cents in January, 1862, to 38.7 cents in July, 1864. They then began to rise slowly. Appomattox sent them up to 73.7 cents in May, 1865, but they fell again 68.4 cents by the end of 1865. They fluctuated in 1866 between 66 cents and 78.6 cents, and in 1867 between 69.7 and 74 cents. They were lower in 1868, the average price for the year being 71.6 cents. They then began to rise with tolerable Red and russet-brown is a charming color steadiness until they became par in 1879 .-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

> English, Not Irish. An English advertisement reads: "Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria; When she had Children, she gave them Castorie RECENT LITERATURE.

FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE. By Arthur Paterson Published by Lippincott, Philad-lphia, For sale by Brentano, Washington. Price \$1.25. A story of the days just before the war. The

scene is laid in Kansas, John Brown is the background of the story, and the plot tells of many struggles between the free-soilers and the border rufflans. The romance is of a young Massachusetts man-a farmer-who went out to Kansas to start a home there and to help save the State from slavery. Once there he found there was only one party that he could join with any honesty and force, and that was the Abolitionists, under John Brown. The heroine of the story-a girl, who at first is a stanch Southerner, with a sweetheart among the troops, making life as dangerous as possible for the free-soilers-reads one of Horaco Greeley's rousing editorials, and begins to see the other side. It is a story of an interesting chapter in our history, and is well told.

THE SWORDMAKER'S SON. By W. O. Stoddard. Published by the Century Co. For sale by Robert Beall, 405 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. Price \$1.25.

A dramatic story of boy life in the Holy Land at the beginning of the Christian era. The hero is the son of a Jewish swordmaker, who rebels against the Roman domination of Judea and is driven into hiding. The plot brings the young hero into active participation with the very founding of Christianity and the events of sacred history. There is also a picture of life in imperial Rome in the days of Tiberius, with an account of a foot-race and the preliminary training of the athletes. Mr. Stoddard risited Palestine for the sake of getting the local color for his story. Mr. Varian's pictures ave been drawn with careful attention to accuracy of detail and the preservation of the spirit of the time and place.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA. A Poem. By S. H. M. Byers. Published by the Arena Publishing Co., Boston. Price \$1. Of the innumerable poems written during

the war on subjects that related to it there are not a dozen which are now generally remembered and quoted, and which will live in the future. One of this dozen poems of real merit was "Sherman's March to the Sea," written by S. H. M. Byers, Adjutant of the 6th Iowa. It will be sung as long as the history of the war is remembered and Americans love to sing of the deeds of their ancestors. It caught the popular fancy at once, and gave the soldier-author a National reputation as a poet of a high order of talent. In this little volume, which is very handsomely gotten up, with fine illustrations, he has gathered a number of his other poems, all of them on war topics, and most of them relating to the famous "March to the Sea." They are all strong and vivid, and frequently show actual poetic genius. They will be read with interest by young and old.

THE PRIZE CUP. By J. T. Trowbridge, The Century Co., New York. For sale by Robert Beall, 495 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. Price \$1.50.

It is almost a generation ago that Mr. Trowbridge first came into popularity with his famous war stories. Cudio's Cave and Neighbor Jackwood. These books still find appreciative readers, and head the long list of Mr. Trowbridge's works that have been received with wide favor. The secret of this writer's success is that he knows boys and depicts them-not letic contest, and it is about this cup and its mysterious disappearance that the plot de-

Magazines and Notes.

Harper's Magazine for November. Special features: Jameson's Raid, by Poultney Bigelow: The First President of the United States, by Woodrow Wilson; The Literary Landmarks of Florence (illustrated), by Laurence Hutton; The Dominant Idea of American Democracy. by Prof. Francis N. Thorpe: The Cuckoos and the Outwitted Cow-Bird (10 illustrations by the author), by William Hamilton Gibson ; Five Short Stories. The second installment of George Du Maurier's The Martian gives some delightful pictures of schoolboy life in Paris in the last generation, with the author's own illustrations. The other fiction includes short stories by Thomas A. Janvier, John Kendrick Bangs, E. A. Alexander, Octave Thanet, and by a writer new to the magazines. Miss Victoria Clement. The poems of the number include Feet of Clay, by Louise Betts Edwards; The Interruption, by Elia W. Peattie; and Outward Bound, by Edward N. Pomerov.

Self-Culture, a magazine devoted to current topics, political, scientific, and literary. Published by the Werner Co., Chicago. Price 20

McClure's Magazine for November will contain the first installment of a five or six-part story by Rudyard Kipling. It is Kipling's first long story of American life, being a tale of adventure among the Gloucester fishermen on the Grand Banks. It will be illustrated with drawings from life by I. W. Taber.

The news in The Bookman for November is bright and interesting, as usual, and he who would keep up with the books of his day needs just such a magazine to help him.

Yale University is the subject of an interesting article in the November number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. It is written by one of the senior students, George Henry Nettletou, and is profusely illustrated with views and portraits. It is the first of a series of papers on American Universities and Colleges, to appear in successive issues of this magazine. Another attractive and well-illustrated article in this number is The Stage Debutante, by Arthur Hornblow, giving portraits of many of the younger actresses. Then there is a description of Madagascar and the Malagasy, by Mary Titcomb; an article on Mrs, Robert E. Lee's life in Richmond during the war, by Sally Nelson Robins; and a paper on Egg-Hunting on the South Farallon, by C. H. Thompson.

The Outlook for October contains "Princeton's 150th Anniversary"; "The Boys' Republic"; "William Morris; "A Poet's Workshop"; "The Founder of the Y. M. C. A." Published at 13 Astor Place, New York.

The Catholic World for November has Righteous Mammon (an interesting paper on banks) by E. M. Lynch; Shakspere and the New Woman; Genoa and its Campo Santo, F. M. Edselas; Anton Rubenstein (with portrait), Rev. H. G. Ganss; The Future of Catholicity in America, with reference to Mission Work to SACRED CONFIDENCE.

No Woman's Letter Published

Except by Request. Mrs. Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex-Women

Happiness. There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order

Who Cannot Hide Their

that such suffering ... may be lessened, no (3) bly put aside false modesty and in heartfelt gratitude publish to the world whatevery woman

should know. Mrs. W. L Elliott. Liscomb. Iowa, is one of women. requested us to publish the facts in her case, otherwise it would

not be done, as

all such evidence

is treated in sacred confidence, unless publication is requested by the writer. She says to Mrs. Pinkham :- " I wish you would publish the circumstances of my case, in order that other women may be benefited by my expe-

I doctored nearly all the time for two years. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, backache, bearing-down pains, terrible soreness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and nausea; but you answered my letter and told me just what to do. I followed your advice.

"After taking eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Blood Purifier, I am glad to write you that I have not enjoyed such good health for years, and I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."-Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Liscomb, Iowa.

non-Catholics, Rev. A. P. Doyle; Two Days at La Verna; Bishop Potter and Auglican Orders, What Now? H. A. Adams: Lord Russell and the Chief Justiceship of England; Institutes. for Parochial School Teachers, B. Ellen Burke. Besides are poems, stories, excellent book reviews, etc. The number is illustrated. Fine portraits of Most Rev. S. Martinelli (Delegate Apostolic to the Church in the United States) and of Gladstone. Price 25 cents. Catholic World, P. O. Box 2, Station G, New

The New England Magazine for November contains a fine array of interesting contents, well illustrated. Among these are "John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians"; "The Blackstone Memorial Library"; "A New England Village in the Southern Pines," etc. Published as Boston. Price 25 cents.

Progress, a journal of Universal Literature, published by the University Association, in the interests of the World's Congress Association. Bishop Samuel Fallows, principal editor. Published at Chicago. Price \$3.75 a year.

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